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#### The Prospects of Peace.

Although the precise time and place for the meeting of representatives of the belligerents have not yet been agreed upon, there is no longer any doubt that striking success has attended President ROOSEVELT'S attempt to bring the combatants directly together and thus pave the way to an early termination of the war. We have yet to learn whether an armistice will be concluded, and, if so, for what duration and under what restrictions; and it is also too early to assume that even the minimum terms of peace insisted upon by Japan will be accepted by Russia.

It is by no means a universal rule that an armistice is concluded pending the consideration of terms of peace. Much depends on the relative positions of the combatants, on their comparative ability to bear the expense of maintaining an army in inaction on the field, and on the extent to which one of the parties might profit by the opportunity of bringing up reenforcements during the suspension of arms. In the Franco-German War, for instance, it would have been an act of folly on BISMARCK'S part to grant an armistice before the preliminary basis of an accommodation had been fixed. During our own Revolutionary War a long period elapsed between the surrender of Yorktown and the conclusion of the Peace of Versailles; nevertheless, there was no formal armistice, although there was a lull in respect of aggressive movements. It will also be remembered that during our War of 1812 there was so far from being an armistice pending the negotiations at Ghent that the battle of New Orleans was fought some weeks after the treaty of peace was signed. In the situation which is now presented in the Far East it is obviously for Russia, the worsted Power, to ask for an armistice, and it is for Japan, the victor, to accede, if she chooses, to the request. We may take for granted that if an armistice is conceded by the Tokio Government. it will be coupled with rigorous conditions as to the reenforcement of the army under Gen. LINIEVITCH and as to the further fortification or victualing of Vladivostok. It is only fair to the thus far successful belligerent that, if the negotiations come to nothing, the status quo ante shall have suffered the least possib interference.

nical term which has had various from matrimony. meanings in the history of diplomacy ize them to receive proposals and trans- influence in every capital of Europe will the problem that Prof. Calvin discusses. mit them for examination to the Home lend their aid to frown down divorce. Government. This might be looked The absence of such appliances in 1814

compelled our Government to make our Commissioners to Ghent plenipotentiaries in a very wide sense of the word. On the other hand, the Commissioners whom we sent to Paris in 1898 for the purpose of concluding peace with Spain On the ground that if they do not take of the projected compact to the ap- they "become moral participants not proval of our State Department. In alone in the sin, but also in the evils that with regard to one or more clauses of rules: the suggested treaty, had to apply for specific instructions to the Madrid Foreign Office. There is no ground for supposing that Japan will object to such a limitation of a "plenipotentiary's" authority, provided, of course, she is convinced that it is not designed to under the ban of social condemnation, secure delay during which reenforcements might be forwarded to Manchuria. If any doubt on that point exists at Tokio an armistice will doubtless be refused.

As regards the probable terms of peace, we shall soon have trustworthy information concerning the irreducible minimum of Japan's demands. That one of these will be a pecuniary indemnity at their houses or welcome them publicly to her seems to be taken for granted at Tokio, own, and as far as possible she should discourage and we no longer hear it treated as inadmissible at St. Petersburg. Some light on the probable amount may be obtained from recent precedents. The allied Powers exacted from China \$333,-000,000 in gold for the indignity inflicted by the attack on the legations at Pekin and for the comparatively trivial loss

with China, accepted from that Power \$175,000,000, but this was in addition to important territorial concessions. part of which Japan was compelled demnity of \$750,000,000, which later the war of 1870-71, a war which lasted only about half as long as has the present contest in the Far East and brought considerably smaller armies into the field, demanded and obtained not only Alsace-Lorraine, but also a billion dollars in cash. It remains to be seen how much Japan will content herself with.

### What Mayor Dunne Really Did.

There is no doubt about the mission Chicago to Cleveland, Ohio, and closeted Publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they TOM. Hasty guesses from the Western Reserve say that these eminent statesby the Democratic national convention do not deny it. It is not the fact, but sorrows to an unsympathetic world?

It was Mr. JAMES DALRYMPLE of distinguished publicists to conference superintendent, was imported by Mayor | the rest of it. DUNNE to spread the gospel of State Socialism. He took one look at Chicago, talked with a few citizens and then told Mayor DUNNE that municipal street railways and politics wouldn't mix successfully on the shores of Lake Michigan. Mayor DUNNE, when he heard this. to the Cook county Grand Jury's cen-DALRYMPLE.

From Chicago Mr. DALRYMPLE went to Cleveland to "deliver an address on municipal ownership." When he arrived tunnels rest on Thomas RYAN only? he found a Three Cent Tom ratification Is he the one man who must keep the meeting in progress. To it he repeated, with suitable modification, what he had the water is shut off when one of them said to Mayor DUNNE. The meeting develops a weakness? If that is so, froze. THREE CENT TOM trembled in all RYAN is the unit on which the whole his bulk. Mr. DALRYMPLE looked on the | Borough of Manhattan depends for prohavoe he had wrought and departed, tection from fire and flood. When RYAN unhonored and unsung.

Mayor DUNNE and Mayor JOHNSON duty, to punish him, and they met to it, and the outlook is bad for him. decide upon a plan to bring him to book. conference. It considered DALBYMPLE, has never realized how important a facnot Democracy. That is the whole tor in the city government he is. We truth about it.

DUNNE are plotting now to get even he could not control. with him. He has committed the unpardonable political sin. He was guilty municipal ownership.

# A Plan to Ostracize the Divorced.

We have received the prospectus of a So far as the name officially applied to ciation of Roman Catholic women known | college," says Prof. Calvin Thomas in the negotiators is concerned, there seems as the "Daughters of the Faith." This the Columbia University Quarterly, writo be no ground for the suspicion of bad organization is made up of "Catholic ting of "The New Program of Studies at faith with which the first report of Rus- women, more particularly those of sta- Columbia College." The title, it is to be sia's intentions was regarded. We now tion and influence," and its purpose is the noticed, restricts the discussion to the learn on the highest authority that the purification of social morals, more espe- college as distinguished from the prorepresentatives of Russia, like those of | cially the morals of the social circle which | fessional schools of the university. Japan, will be described as "plenipo- wields or assumes to wield the scepter of The colleges and universities of this tentiaries." This, however, is a tech- fashion, as these are affected by divorce | country, even in these days of "commer-

When these "Daughters" first banded

On the theory that because of toleration upon as only a reasonable limitation of divorce "society is on the verge of Harvard is distinguished for her all-thein these days of telegraphy, which has moral ruin" this "manual" contends that way-through elective system, and as minimized the importance of agents the time has come when "nothing but the Princeton, by her conservatively proand enabled principals to deal directly religious and social recognition of the gressive adoption of the tutorial system. evil that with cyclonic force has in a fall, is to-day the cynosure of pedagogic comparatively short time overthrown eyes the country over, so Columbia's disdomestic peace and uprooted the safe- | tinctive hobby is the shortening of the guards of purity and honor." That is college course in point of time. Previous rather a sweeping statement, but the "Daughters" are very much in earnest. were required to submit certain features | "drastic" measures against the "crime" like manner the Spanish Commissioners, follow," they lay down these invariable

"The Catholic divorce: who remarries must socially ostracised.

" Such Protestant unions as are purely adulterous should be treated the same as the Catholic divorcee and subject to the same rule."

That is, they propose to put divorce so far as their influence extends, and at this time in the fashionable society of New York that influence is unquestionably large and great.

Here are specific admonitions for "the Catholic woman" as concerning the remarried divorced:

" She would run the risk of serious disedification did she without necessity attend entertainments their acquaintance even at the sacrifice of personal friendship. Her good sense would warn her to politely decline an invitation when a divorce is to be a guest of honor. But if she should find herself thrown into such company at a social entertainment charity would forbid her to draw attention to the fact.

" She should, in general, treat the divorces whom she meets in society with the courtesy of the true able qualities of mind she may possess, quietly but firmly discourage a more intimate acquaintance."

If the Roman Catholic women of the society of fashion and their Protestant by Russia, France and Germany to sisters who agree with them in their horgive up. Russia, by the Treaty of San ror of divorce should pursue such a Stefano, wrested from Turkey an in- "drastic" course of conduct something like a social revolution would be brought was cut down to \$165,000,000 by the about in New York; for, as was urged by Congress of Berlin. Germany, as com- critics of the policy, many of them "in pensation for her efforts and losses in order literally to fulfil the rule, would be forced to ignore socially not only closest friends, but in not a few instances kindred." The ramifications of divorce are many and wide in the society of New York to which this rule is to be applied.

#### Rvan.

The 500,000 or more patrons of the subway who were inconvenienced by the suspension of traffic between Fourteenth and Forty-second streets thirtythat took Mayor EDWARD F. DUNNE of five hours Sunday and Monday are told holds the exalted post of foreman in the Department of Water Supply, Gas and men wrote the platform to be adopted | Electricity-is put forth as the man who tied up the subway. He is the man who in 1908. Mr. Dunne and Mr. Johnson has been called on to explain to the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner, why should they lay bare their secret | the Acting Chief Engineer, the assistant | why the flood was not turned off, why the Glasgow, Scotland, who sent these pipe burst, why the tracks of the underground railway were submerged, why and secrecy. Mr. DALRYMPLE, tramway | the avenue's pavement caved in, and all

Are we to assume, then, that it was RYAN'S management of the Department | The Views of a Missionary Twelve Years of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity which is responsible for the repair gang system to which the mending of breaks is entrusted? Did RYAN scheme and plan and plot to have the men of the paused in the composition of his reply repair gangs off duty nights, Sundays and holidays? Did he, with devilish sure. His curls straightened in horror. ingenuity, select the members of the Municipal ownership and operation con- gangs and carefully drill them into hopestitute politics in Chicago, and Mayor less ignorance of the locations of valves DUNNE shuddered as he gazed at Mr. and gates? Did he devise and put into

operation the whole venerable system? Does the entire responsibility of preventing flooded cellars, conduits and water mains in repair and see to it that fails us we are lost.

Now RYAN is to be "investigated." feel that they have been victimized by The Commissioner, the Deputy Com-Mr. DALRYMPLE. They believed that missioner, the Acting Chief Engineer, he obtained notoriety under false pre- the assistant engineers and the engitenses. They regard it as their duty, neers in general are after him hot foot. an unpleasant, stern, but unavoidable RYAN must face the music. He is in for

For this reason RYAN'S plight makes This was the reason of the Cleveland us sympathize with him. Perhaps he never heard of him before, which we Mr. JAMES DALRYMPLE had best keep regret. In spite of the trouble in which his eyes wide open. No one can foretell | he is involved to-day, he may have done what THREE CENT TOM and EDWARD F. his best under an official routine which

At any rate, when he gets into trouble he faces the situation like a man and of common sense in the discussion of doesn't look for some one weaker than himself on whom to put the blame.

Intellectual Lockstep in the Colleges. "Men decry college education, crack "manual" soon to be issued by an asso- jokes about it, and-send their sons to

cialism," assemble within their campus gates a larger proportion of the young and the precise significance of which themselves together in New York doubt manhood of America than ever before. will have to be deduced from the text of the wisdom of their scheme, which The problems that confront the modern of the credentials. Very seldom has a was substantially the social ostracism of university administrator are correspondrepresentative been clothed with powers | the divorced, was expressed by both ingly increasing in seriousness. They are absolutely full. In recent times the clergy and laity of the Roman Catholic twofold in nature: The financial, arienvoys delegated by the Bordeaux Church; but now that misgiving is sing from the fact that the student is a National Assembly in 1871 to arrange silenced by the formal expression by ward of society, whose payments to the a peace with Germany came nearest the Pope of approbation of the society's college are wholly inadequate as a return to the possession of such plenary au- plan. In his "Brief of Approbation" the for the expense of his education, with the thority. It is probable enough that in Pope even goes so far as to suggest co- consequent need of large endowment; the present case the "full powers" of operation by the women of Christendom and the pedagogic, incidental to the the agents will be defined to be such generally in pursuing the methods of difficulty of instructing at once so "many as fall within their instructions and their New York sisters. It is expected men of many minds." It is Columbia's that these instructions will simply author- accordingly that women of special social attempt at solving the latter phase of

Characteristic of the colleges are their various methods of solution. Thus, as true horror of this crime can arrest the to be installed in active operation next endeavors in this direction having been unsatisfactory in their result, a new and more definitely organized attempt is to be made, the scheme embracing these main features:

To enable the midwinter graduates of New York city high schools, from which Columbia freshman classes are largely recruited, to enter the college imme diately, entrance examinations are to be held in January. Such a course would be impossible in a university like Princeton, where the classes are the unit of organization; but with a system largely elective it appears more feasible, and should meet the peculiar needs of Columbia. The half year instead of the year is to be the unit of credit in counting work toward the requirement for graduation, and the degree of Bachelor of Science in to be given, a compromise between the technical degrees and the pure academic

The essence of Columbia's proposed system is that, instead of running one train through each year, the time table will offer wider choice; instead of time spent in residence, actual work done will count; and superior scholarship and application will win their reward in the earlier opportunity for matriculation in the P. G. school of life.

Differ the attempted solutions as they will and must, Prof. THOMAS has invented incurred in putting down the Boxer Christian, but as a stranger whose relationships a significent and suggestive phrase, a rebellion. Japan, after her short war are not her affair, and while appreciating the agree- motto for liberal educators, when he

names as the intention of his university in incorporating the changes of which he writes the purpose to avoid the intellectual "lockstep."

In his address to the Kansas Bankers' Association at Topeka last Wednesday night Mr. ELLIS H. ROBERTS said that new national banks came into life at the rate of one a day for the last two years; and in the same years our national bank note circulation increased \$90,000,000, or \$45,000,000 for each year. This, as he said, is a very notable advance in the ratio of bank notes to the total circulation. "On May 1, 1900, it was only 13.6 per cent., while now it is 18.2 per cent."

"As to the grand sum of our money circulation," said Mr. ROBERTS, "the sense is dazed by the advance within five years from \$2,060,525,000 to \$2,578,000,000, an increase of \$517,475,000, or an increase of more than \$103,000,000 each year. Actual gold formed \$317,502,000 of this \$517,475,000 total increase in money circulation. This means \$63,500,000 more gold put into use each of that they owe all their discomfiture to the five years. The inflation is as steady him in secret session with THREE CENT one man. RYAN-THOMAS RYAN, who as the march of the stars. It has no parallel in any other land. The gold mines of every nation contribute to it. The products of our own gold mines stay at home." Consequently, "in 1890, out of the world's stock of gold, \$3,902,000,000, the United States possessed 16.9 per cent.; in 1900, out of \$4,841,-000,000, we held 21 per cent., while in 1903, out of \$5,678,000,000, we had 23.2 per cent engineers and the engineers in general At the present date the American people own a full fourth of the mined gold possessed by mankind."

In all this there is a wealth of American financial comfort.

### DOUBTS ABOUT PEACE. a Resident in Japan.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There is bsolutely nothing in the present "peace talk," for the reason that neither party the war believes it would be to its interest to to consent to any treaty that will leave it possible for Russia to renew the contest at some time in the future with any of the ad-vantages which she possessed at the beginning of the present war.

Upon the part of Japan it has been a war in which the very existence of the empire as an independent State has been involved. Upon the part of the Russian Government it has been a war of conquest and glory based on the idea that it is foreordained that the White Czar is to rule over the world. The Asiatic peoples have looked on in terror as they have beheld the steady advance of the great Russian Empire toward the east and south during the past century.

The Japanese therefore entered upon this

war in no light spirit, but with a full appreciation of the issue at stake. As Count Katsura, the Prime Minister, expressed it (I quote from memory): "At the beginning the future was unknown, it was like entering the jaws of death." The rest of the world thought the

was unknown, it was like entering the jaws of death." The rest of the world thought the same. The present condition of affairs was anticipated by no one save a few students of history who were familiar with the conditions in the Far East.

The future of Japan still hung in the balance when after a year and four months of fighting Admiral Togo signaled to his gallant fleet in Tru Shima Strait. "The destiny of the Empire depends upon this battle." It had hung in the balance when the brave solders of Nogl's army shed their blood like water upon the all but impregnable slopes of Port Arthur, and Togo's equally brave sailors freely gave their lives in order to destroy the mighty Russian fleet sheltered in its harbor. It hung in the balance when Oyama and Kuropatkin wrestled in that series of mighty battles from Liaoyang to Mukden.

Though victorious at Port Arthur, at Mukden and in the Sea of Japan, the work that Japan must do to render her future reasonably secure and to achieve a peace that can be of any long duration has not been completed. Until the defeat of Rojestvensky it was not certain that it could be completed. Now, however, it is practically certain. That work is the complete expulsion of Russia from Manchuria and the portion of Siberia east of the Amur River.

is well to remember that it has been less It is well to remember that it has been less than fifty years since Russia stole that region from China. In the accomplishment of this purpose Japan now has a free hand. She can take possession of Sakhulin and the mouth of the Amur River. The latter is a mighty river, navigable for more than 1,500 miles, and the possession of that and the Sungar in Man-

navisable for more than 1,500 miles, and the nossession of that and the Sungar in Manchurla will furnish new work for the Japanese navy and be as fatal to the Russian Empire in eastern Siberia as the possession of the Mississippi was fatal to the Confederacy in our own civil war.

How foolish it would be, therefore, for Japan to make peace at this moment, when for the first time during the war she has a distinct and conclusive advantage, and an advantage pirchased at the greatest risk and expense. To press this advantage, and as advantage pirchased in the greatest risk and expense. To press this advantage, and the secure herself for the future; to for exothis advantage will compel her, in part at least to run this same risk and endure this same expense at some future time.

The Russian Government will give up nothing that is not wrested from it and will keep no treaty that is against its interests. The Japanese know this by bitter experience, and they are not to be fooled with a paper treaty and a gift of money in the way of indemnity.

The Russian Government of tirand Dukes

treaty and a gift of money in the way of indemnity.

The Russian Government of Grand Dukes
can "save its face" better by continuing the
war, even though Gen. Linievitch be annihilated and Vladivostok is taken and Sheria
east of Lake Baikal passes from their control,
than they can by making a peace in the terms
of which their humiliation and defeat would
be expressed. They can drag the war on for
years and can profess to be "drawing the
Japanese on" to destruction. That is, if they
retain their power. Peace, however, is likely
to come after the fall of Vladivostok, and will
be made by those who rule in succession to
the Grand Dukes.

Before those events there is no hope of
peace.
New York, June 13.

NEW YORK, June 13.

# Chance Not to Die Rich.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Americans are always been a people to grasp opportunities. May I suggest at this time such an opportuni has never been presented before or will be again for generations, awaits the consideration of some philanthropist, i. e., the opportunity of stepping forward and offering to assume the indemnity of \$1,000,000,000 for Russia

Mr. Rockefeller, just at present, is having a little difficulty in making donations, and here by removing the one obstacle to peace negotiations between Japan and Russia, a nation of millions will be emancipated from a tyranny of long told dynastics, because of the control of bloodshed and assassination be at an end, and the donator's name banded down to posterity throughout the entire world.

S. W. Sherwood.

Westport, Conn., June 11.

# Identifying a Landmark. From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Trinity Church is one of the landmarks of New fork, and is situated opposite the Wall street cor-

ner for which St. Louis paid the record price. The Man Who Knew. The conversation at the boarding house was on moking. The Literary Young Lady said that smoking was quite general among ladies in good society. The Landlady could not believe that

ladies smoked. The Literary Young Lady said

that Mrs. Carlyle was a smoker of eigarettes. "Oh," the Landlady replied, "she is a Southerner, and they are pretty free in their manners."

Just here the Cheerful Young Commercial Traveler apoke up with an air of authority: "No, no, Mrs. Jones. Not that woman. It was the wife of Carlyle, the great novellst."

#### "He-he," they spickered, "this time we leave instead of the cook." In the exuberance of her joy Mrs. Lot forgot and looked back. There Was a Leak. "I take my pen in hand-" he wrote

Lot and his wife were fleeing from Sodom.

It was a fountain pen, and he got no furthe Oh, it all occurred on a mellow June night. For the poet needed a rhyme for moonlight.

Soon a girl sat down by the sleeping ocean. And a youth sat there who perforce was stupid. For the poet needed a rhyme for Cupid. Then they kissed ten times and they kissed cleven,

For the poet wanted to rhyme with heaven. Then a wave came up that was huge and tidal. As the poet knew pothing slee for bridge NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

in; Their Artificial Bond of Union. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE Sun of last Sunday, Velma Swanston Howard states that she has just returned from a six months visit to Sweden and Norway. where she had the "opportunity to watch the political conflict between the two coun-

tries on the scene of action. To judge from her intelligent effusion the observation might just as well have been

Velma Swanston Howard, it appears, attended the opening of the Riksdag at Royal Palace in Stockholm, and heard King Oscar's "masterful" speech. If she had taken the trouble to go to Norway and attend the opening of the Norwegian Storthing (Parliament), that observer would have discovered that in Norway the representatives of the people do not have to assemble in a royal palace, and do not receive "masterful" addresse from the King. They have there a more correct understanding of what they owe to the dignity of their country. Nor is it likely that the King would undertake to address the Norwegian Storthing in a "masterful" way, even though that may be the proper thing in Sweden

Velma Swanston Howard also seems to be overwhelmed by the wonderful fact that "through the courtesy of a member" she "obtained permission to attend and listen to the discussions" of that august body, the Royal Swedish Riksdag.

In Norway Velma Swanston Howard would have needed no permission to attend the sessions of the Storthing. It being a free counry, anybody may walk into the galleries of the House of Parliament and listen. But her observations are an excellent illustration of the enormous difference in political and mental development in Norway and Sweden.

As regards Velma Swanston Howard's lamentation that "the financial status of these two little nations would be inadequate to assume the added expense involved in maintaining separate consular services." being a Swede, probably knows whether Sweden is a pauper or not. Norway has always met her obligations, and is also now ready and able to pay her representatives.

As to the expression, "two little nations, it can be noted that Denmark, Greece, Servia, make peace at this time. This war means Bulgaria, Cuba, Hayti, &c., seem to be able to too much to the Japanese people for them pay for representation abroad. Is Sweden so reduced that she cannot do the same? Or has Norway been paying for Sweden? If so, no wonder the partnership became to onerous.

Velma Swanston Howard adds: "There was no precedent, either, for such a course, meaning separate consular services. How, then, about Sweden's solemn pledges regarding Norway's Constitution, formally acknowl edged in 1814 by the King and Parliament of Sweden? It calls for separate consular representation, and that solemn agreement has never been canceled.

That the two countries have so far had consular representation in common has merely been a matter of convenience. But the common representation has gradually become injurious to Norway by causing damage to her enormous shipping and her trade interests. It was therefore a matter of necessity for Norway to give it up.

The comparison with England and Ireland is false, because Norway has never been a part of Sweden, but, according to her Consti-tution and the Act of Union, selemnly and formally sworn to by the King of Sweden and the Swedish Parliament, is a free, independent and sovereign country. And so, if Norway chooses to appoint her own consuls she is simply acting within her constitutional Does Sweden perhaps intend to deny to Norway what her Constitution calls for? If so, would not that constitute a viola-tion on Sweden's part of the Act of Union? Is it of no consequence to the King of Sweden and the Swedish Parliament to break an outh? Is perjury right? Is there no such thing as honor?

The comparison with the United States is also false, and could only originate in an ignorant mind. The American Union is a federation, where each State is an integral part of the whole, thus forming one people. Consequently, a citizen of any State is a citizen of the United States of America, and the Federal Government is the Government of all indi-viduals in all the States. Likewise is the Congress the national representation of but one

people. always been two distinct nations, with rate flags, different languages. There is a customs frontier between them, and a Swede cannot claim Norwegian citizenship, or vice versa. The so-called Union was not a federa-tion, and was never intended to be one, as Velma Swanston Howard and all Swedes are perfectly well aware; but it served their purposes to have the world believe it a federation. hence the misleading name Union. That it never was intended to be a federation is also borne out by the fact that King Oscar had to be, and was, crowned separately as King of Norway, and had to take the oath as such. apart from his oath and coronation as King of Sweden. According to the Constitution of Norway, he must reside a certain period of the year in Norway in order properly to exercise his duties as King of that country.

The Norwegians were therefore only in sisting on his carrying out the Constitution in requesting him to come to Norway and attend to internal national affairs. refused to do his duty and come is a breach

of the Constitution on his part.

The comparison with Scotland, Ireland and England is therefore again false, Great Britain and Ireland being one nation. King Edward was never crowned King of Ireland sepa rately, and Ireland has no separate Parlia ment, army, navy, flag, &c.

That the Norwegians "do not wish to be ooked upon as subservient to the rule of another Power," is remarkable to a Swedish mind only. Who ever heard of a free people voluntarily degrading itself into giving up its nationality, individuality and independence? Is Sweden willing to do that? If not, why does she expect Norway to do it? the most rabid Swede will probably be willing to admit that Norway has as much right to existence as any other nation. Or is nation-

ality a privilege for Swedes only?
That, "united, Sweden and Norway have weight in European diplomacy," is gratifying news. Will Velma Swanston Howard kindly point out the occasions where this heavy weight made itself felt? The truth of the matter is that if Norway cannot exist alone no so-called union with Sweden can help her. Besides, a union with a country that, according to Velma Swanston Howard, cannot afford to pay for representation abroad, does not

ing to Velma Swanston Howard, cannot afford to pay for representation abroad, does not strike the Norwegians as offering the necessary guaranties of safety. If to this be added Sweden's foolish claim of supremacy, partnership becomes an impossibility.

Moreover, if the manly dignified and remarkably able way in which the Norwegian Government and Parliament have handled the ticklish problem be compared with the clunsy bungling of the Swedish Premiers and the amateur statesmanship of the weeping King and his childish "I protest," one cannot wonder that the Norwegians want to keep aloof from further intimacy. The guidance ought to be where the ability is; at least, that is what one might expect.

The King has violated Norway's Constitution; Sweden has violated Norway's Constitution; Sweden has violated solemn treaty agreements, and finally insulted her former ally by offering and expecting her to become a vassal State! What has happened is therefore merely cause and effect, as usual. That Velma Swanston Howard's "grand" old man sheds tears over his own marvelous incapacity and lack of statesmanship may be a proof of grandness in Sweden. In Norway they evidently do things in a different way.

On June 10, Velma Swanston Howard writes of King Oscar as "this kind, gentle, intelligent ruler of Sweden and Norway," three full days after every paper in New York had contained the information of his dethronement by the Norwegians. But perhaps Velma Swanston Howard does not read the papers, or reads them the same way she took "the opportunity to watch the political conflict between the two nations."

A final word: Norway as a free, independent and sovereign country has, under her totake the step that necessity forced her to take. She will never again voluntarily agree to a union as interpreted by the Swedes. Let that be understood once for all. And the Norwegiass are shedding no tears, it seems. New York has the seems.

Vacation Thoughts. Sweet Girl Graduate—Beyond the Alps lies Italy. Paterfamilias—Beyond the mountains lies bank-

GROUT DEFENDS BOARD. Explanation of the Necess ty for Break- Says Purchase of Montauk Theater Property

by Private Sale Was Advisable. Because of the criticism which has appeared on the action of the Board of Estimate in purchasing for \$500,000 the Montauk Theater property in Brooklyn, assessed at \$300,000, to permit of the extension of Flatbush avenue so as to provide for an approach to the Manhattan Bridge, Comptroller Grout made public yesterday the report of Assistant Corporation Counsel Sterling, which led the Board of Estimate to decide to buy the property at private sale instead of resorting to condemnation proceedings. In his report Mr. Sterling

Ezra Bushnell, the expert who has pre-pared to testify in this proceeding as to the value of the parcel, has submitted the follow-ing figures as his appraisal: 

94,418.50 in this proceeding ..... \$319,453.30

The value of part taken
The value of the building (which is considered a total destruction) 230,000.00 .\$549,453.30 Total value of land and building.....

I have also had a builder submit a detailed statement of the amount of labor and material that would be necessary to reproduce the building on this parcel, and the result of his work is as follows: \$257,797.10

Cost of construction...... \$254,797.12 Present value .....

"The Board of Estimate," said Mr. Grout yesterday, "acted in the best interests of the city in purchasing the property by private negotiations and on the reports which were submitted to the board as to its value, by not only the city's real estate experts, but independent appraisers. The board would not have been doing its duty if it had not followed the course it did. The city needs this ground for the extension of Flatbush avenue, and a contension of manufacture to completely a set amounted to demnation commission was appointed to Then it was offered to us at what the experts considered was a reasonable figure view of the rapid rise in property values in that district, on account of the new subways which are to be built, and as the experience of the administration is that costs less to buy at a private sale than does under condemnation the Board of Estimate decided to accept the offer of the owners. It will be two or three years before the bridge approach is completed, and if the city had waited until then the cost of acquiring the property would undoubt-edly have been considerably greater than the price which is now being paid for it."

#### RUSH TO ESCAPE TAX SALE. Two-thirds the Delinquents Off the List -No Franchises on Bargain Counter.

More delinquent property paid up its taxes yesterday and Comptroller Grout estimated that fully two-thirds of the 4,515 parcels of property shown on the list for unpaid taxes and water rents prepared for the tax sale that begins at the City Hall this morning have been cleared of the debts owing to the city. To have the books properly prepared for the sale to-day Collector Slattery expected to keep his staff at work pretty much all night. The amount paid yesterday for real estate taxes and water rents was about \$220,000. It is exwater rents was about \$220,000. It is expected that the rush to pay up will continue to-day and that the sale can be finished this week.

The franchise holding corporations are rapidly paying the special franchise taxes.

rapidly paying the special franchise taxes levied upon them, and it is anticipated that levied upon them, and it is anticipated that the city will have no franchises to offer for sale. Yesterday the corporations added more than a million to the city treasury. The largest contributor was the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company, which paid \$879,709, its special tax for 1901. The New York Mutual Gas Company, which paid \$86.547 on Monday, the taxes for 1900 and 1901, sent another check yesterday for \$141,000 which clears the company of the taxes due to the end of last year.

# MAYOR PRESENTS A FLAG To an East Side Public School-Gift of

Commissioner Stern. Mayor McClellan attended yesterday the flag day exercises of Public School 7, at Chrystie and Hester streets and made Norway and Sweden, however, are and have an address to the scholars when a flag separate governments, separate parliaments. Commissioner Stern. The Mayor was separate armies, separate navies, sepa- accompanied by Police Commissioner Mc-Adoo, Borough President Ahearn and Dock Commissioner Featherson. The Mayor

I wonder if you have ever thought what that flag means? It means to all of us liberty, equality and fraternity. It means no division of liberty as between the governors of the country and he governed. It permits all to worship God in his own way, and as long as he obeys the laws of the country he is free to work out his own salvation according to his convictions. "As long as that flag exists it gives you

the right to work out your salvation here and in the world to come, according to your teachings and convictions, and more no man

The flag was received for the school by Joseph Singer, a twelve-year-old pupil.

#### F. G. BOURNE'S FINE NEW HOUSE. To Build a \$500,000 Residence at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street.

Plans have been filed for a new six story residence for Frederick G. Bourne of Oakdale, L. I., at the northeast corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-second street, opposite the Vanderbilt dwelling. It is to be 50 feet front on the avenue and 125 feet on the street, with a façade of white marble adorned with decorative panels and a marquise

entrance.

The ground floor will contain the dining hall, the smoking room and library, and the drawing and music rooms will occupy the second story, opening from a large hall with a grand staircase. The cost of the building is to be \$500,000. The architect is Ernest Flagg.

#### JERSEY WANTS ALL HER WATER. Suit Begun to Prevent a Supply Being Sent to Staten Island.

TRENTON, N. J., June 13.-Attorney-General McCarter, on behalf of State Geologist G. H. B. Kummel, began suit in the Court of Chancery to-day to restrain the Hudson County Water Company from carrying out the proposed plan of supplying Staten Island with water taken from the Passaic River in the vicinity of Little Falls. The State Geologist has figured that at some distant date the nothern section of New Jersey is likely to be threatened by a water famine which will make it necessary for the State to husband its water resources for home consumption. home consumption.

### JUDGE GAYNOR AND THE POLICE Mr. McAdoo Thinks He'll Soon Suspect

Canfield Kept a Gambling House. \*They are getting humorous in Brooklyn. said Police Commissioner McAdoo yesterday. "I see that Justice Gaynor suspect that The Allen's place might be a poolroom. Some of these days he'll suspect that the place Canfield ran was a gambling house."

Wilday Gets Rhinelander Medal.

Patrolman Frederick J. Wilday, to whom was awarded the Rhinelander medal for valor this year, but who was unable to receive it on the day of the police parade, had the medal pinned to his uniform yesterday at the City Hall by Mayor McClellan. On August 14 of last year Wilday jumped into the East River at the foot of Forty-fifth street to rescue a drowning man.

#### Marcus M. Marks President of Anti-Policy Society.

At a meeting of the Anti-Policy Society held yesterday afternoon Marcus M. Marks was elected president to fill the vacancy left by the death of F. Norton Goddard, the founder of the society. Memorial reso-lutions were adorsed lutions were adopted.

MORRIS K. JESUP KNIGHTED. Receives From the Czar the Order of St.

Stanislaus, First Degree. Morris K. Jesup, president of the American Museum of Natural History, has received from Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador at Washington, notification of his appointment as a knight of the Order of St. Stanislaus, one of the oldest and most distinguished of the Russian Empire. In conferring the order the Czar, through Baron F. Fredericksz, wrote to Mr. Jesup:

As an expression of our special favor to you, we graciously have bestowed upon you by a decree given on the 2d day of April, 1905, to the chapter of orders, the Knighthood of our Imperial and Royal Order of St. Stanislaus of the first degree.

To saign this patent as a testimony thereof, to affix the seal of the order, and to forward to you the insignia of the order, we have given orders to the chapter of the Imperial Russian and Royal Orders.

Several months ago Mr. Jesup donated to the Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg a full series of the Jesup exploration collection. The value of the gift was called to the attention of the Czar and he decided to confer an order on Mr. Jesup. Its insignia, which has been received by Mr. Jesup, consists of an enameled cross and silver star with the Promiando Incitat selver star with the Promiando Incitat (encouraged by reward). Those who have been invested with the order since 1831 have become hereditary nobles.

# SIXTY-SIX PLUMS.

Three Commissionerships for Each of Twenty-two Street Openings. Supreme Court Justice Kelly in Brook-

lyn appointed yesterday sixty-six commissioners in twenty-two street opening proceedings. The matter came up before Justice Marean last month but was postponed. The fees for each commissioner vary from \$250 to \$1,000, and there is always a struggle to land one of these plums.

Senator McCarren, the Democratic leader of Kings county, it is said, is responsible for the appointment of a number of his followers on commissions yesterday.
All told there were thirty-four lawyers ap-All told there were thirty-four lawyers appointed, eight clerks, six journalists representing the Brooklyn papers, one butcher, one agent, seven merchants, one insurance broker, three real estate brokers, two builders, one compositor, one physician and one

To-morrow Justice Kelly will be asked To-morrow Justice Kelly will be asked to confirm the report of the commissioners in the proceedings for the acquiring of lands for McCarren Park in the East-ern district. This is the proceeding in which Justice Marean last week allowed \$4,500 extra compensation to each of the commissioners beside the regular fees of \$4,500 each.

### SETON HALL COMMENCEMENT. Medal for Meritorious Acts for the Church

Goes to John F. Shanley. ORANGE, N. J., June 13 .- A class of ten was graduated from Seton Hall College, South Orange, to-day, and coincident with the commencement exercises honorary degrees were conferred on two well known men of New York, that of doctor of laws upon the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Brann, and the degree of bachelor of arts upon Patrick Henry Reynolds, who is a trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The Columbus medal offered by the Kinghts of Columbus for the Catholic layman who performs particularly meritorious acts for the Church was presented to John F. Shanley of Newshy. Two prizes of \$25 in gold the gift of ark. Two prizes of \$25 in gold, the gift of Dr. Brann for the best essays in the senior and junior classes, were won by John J. Dauenhauer of Jersey City of the senior class and Michael A. Mechler of Newark.

The exercises were presided over by Bishop O'Connor, who was assisted by Bishop O'Connor, who was assisted by Bishop McFaul. The orator of the day was

### SWARTHMORE GETS ENDOWMENT Raises Its \$600,000 in Time to Keep Dr.

Swain as Its President. PHILADELPHIA, Pa. June 13.-The \$600 .-000 endowment fund which the friends and alumni of Swarthmore College have been trying to raise since Dr. Joseph L. Swain became president of the institution was presented to the school by School three years ago, is complete. The total commissioner Stern. The Mayor was sum in the hands of the board of managers

is now \$601,653.

The completion of the fund was made possible by a gift of \$50,000 by Morris L. Clothier yesterday. When Dr. Swain accepted the presidency of Swarthmore College he imposed as the condition of his remaining at the institution the raisof his remaining at the institution the raising of \$600,000 as an endowment fund by commencement day 1905. This stipulation was a result of his inquiry into the finances of the college and his estimate of the money

### required to conduct it. WET CLASS DAY AT VASSAR. The Outdoor Exercises Cut Short by

Heavy Bain. POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 13 .- A torrent of rain fell at Vassar College this afternoon just as the class day exercises began. The seniors in their white gowns and friends and relatives in summery attire beat a hasty retreat. The storm broke with such fury and suddenness that before shelter could

be reached many were drenched.

The exercises were to have taken place on a stage in the rear of the college building. After the interruption they were resumed in the chapel. Fortunately the parade of the graduating class and the daisy chain borne by the prettiest sophomores came before the rain. Despite the drenched lawns the tree exercises were

#### carried out. ALUMNI DAY AT PRINCETON. Seven Hundred and Fifty Graduates Dine

in the Gymnasium. PRINCETON, N. J., June 13.-This was Alumni day at Princeton. At 1 o'clock the alumni luncheon was served to about 750 graduates in the Princeton gymnasium. Speeches were made by President Wilson and others. President Wilson's speech was an extensive explanation of the new was an extensive explanation of the new preceptorial system. After the luncheon a gymnastic and swimming exhibition was held in Brokaw tank. A reception was given from 4 to 6 o'clock by President and Mrs. Wilson at Prospect. In the evening the thirteenth annual Lynde prize debate was held in Alexander Hall. The winners will be announced at the graduation even. will be announced at the graduation exer-

### cises to-morrow. Wins the McKim Fellowship.

The work of the students of the Columbia University school of architecture was placed on exhibition yesterday in University Hall. Lucien Easter Smith, B. S., 1901, has submitted a design for a public library in Brooklyn which has won for him the McKim fellowship.

### fellowship. The Seagoers.

Sailing to-day for Boulogne and Rotterdam by the Holland-America steamship Ryndam: Prof. and Mrs. I. N. Hollis, Irving R. Wiles,

the portrait painter: Herbert Kelcey, Mrs. Arthur Bissell, R. de Marees Swinderen, Minister of the Netherlands to the United States: Mrs. McKenzie Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Irving E. Comins and Mr. and Mrs. Irving E. Comins and Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Coler, Jr. Passengers aboard the Italian Line steam-

ship Liguria, off to-day for the Mediterranean: Mr. and Mrs. William Hyde Appleton, Dr. Henry Coverly, Prof. and Mrs. Augustus Trowbridge, the Rev. Dean Morris and Mrs. William P. Shepard.

Bootblack License Ordinance Defeated. At yesterday's meeting of the Aldermen an ordinance was introduced providing that bootblacks should be licensed and pay an annual fee of \$5 and that licenses should not be issued to boys under 16. The pro-posal was defeated.